

JACOBY & SHUMAN, Publishers.

TRUTH AND RIGHT—GOD AND OUR COUNTRY.

Two Dollars per Annum in Advance.

VOL. XXX. OLD SERIES.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1866.

NEW SERIES VOL. 1. NO. 43.

## DR. MARSHALL'S

### CATARRH SNUFF,

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best remedy known for curing the Catarrh. It is a true and valuable remedy for the Catarrh of the nose, throat, and lungs, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere. It is a remedy for the Catarrh of the nose, throat, and lungs, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere. It is a remedy for the Catarrh of the nose, throat, and lungs, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

### More than Thirty Years'

Objectionable use of Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, has proved its great value for all the common diseases of the head, and at this moment it is higher than ever before. It is recommended by the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

### Read the Certificates of Wholesale Druggists in 1854.

The undersigned, having for many years been acquainted with Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, and its great value for all the common diseases of the head, and at this moment it is higher than ever before. It is recommended by the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

### RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

### Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers.

The original medicine established in 1837, and first used of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers" in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeit. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS, and the name of the proprietor, J. M. Bryan, on the wrapper.

### RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers, the Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe colds, and clear the throat, and give the voice a full and free range, and will in a few days without any time increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, and enabling the speaker to perform with ease and confidence, and without any of the usual ailments of the throat.

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## THE DEMOCRAT AND STAR,

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JACOBY & SHUMAN.

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### For the Democrat and Star.

### THE HIDDEN WELL.

"BY KOO."

In the midst of a plain the weeds grow dank,

Save in arid spots where lay the sand;

And their thirsty mouths, the rain drops drank,

'Tis left a trace of the moistening hand;

At around was silent and at still,

As blazed by devils' breath;

Save when the voice of some wild bird's shrill,

Started the air like the voice of death.

No human habitation was near—

Few were the feet that had trod the plain,

And no reapers' voices rang fall and clear,

As bowed the heads of the ripening grain,

But the weeds grew up and withered there,

And the spot was dreary, sad and lone,

And the Autumn left it scar and bare,

To the tempest sweep and the wild winds' roar.

But an angel passed o'er the place and smiled,

And where that smile like a sunbeam fell,

In the midst of the rank weeds and fern leaves wild,

Sprung up in the desert a "hidden well."

Like the garden of God, the desert bloom'd,

As the hidden well its moisture pour'd;

And sweet flowers the desert air perfum'd,

Where the noxious weeds their poison had spread.

There are human hearts which are deserts now,

And only by storms of passion stirred;

As bright might they bloom could they learn to love,

To the angel's smile—a kindly word;

But the storms of sorrow—the blast of scorn

Have left them desolate, sad, and drear,

And there breaks on their night, no gladdening moon

To lighten the gloom of their pathway here.

But a kindly word may illumine the plain,

And stir the deep fountains of the soul,

And the desert may bloom 'neath the ripening grain,

As the passions bow to the mild control;

And all may be beauty and life and light;

Awakened to being by the spell

Of a kindly word, which has banished night,

And stirred the depths of the hidden well.

### Voices—What They Indicate.

There are light, quick, surface voices, that involuntarily seem to utter the slang, "I won't do it to tie." The man's words may assure you of his strength and reliability, yet the tone betrays his spirit.

Then there are low, deep, strong voices, where the words seem ground out, as if the man owed humanity a grudge, and meant to pay it some day. The man's opponents may well tremble, and his friends may trust his strength of purpose and ability to act.

There is the coarse, boisterous, dictatorial tone, invariably adopted by vulgar persons, who have not sufficient cultivation to understand their own insignificance.

There is the incredulous tone, that is full of a covert sneer, or a secret "You can't dupe me" intonation.

There is the whining, beseeching voice, that says "sympathize" as plainly as if uttered the word. It cajoles and flatters you—its words, "I love you; I admire you; you are everything you should be."

Then there is the tender, musical, compassionate voice, that sometimes goes with sharp features, (as they indicate merely intensity of feeling) and sometimes with blunt features, but always with genuine benevolence.

If you are full of affection and pretence your voice proclaims it.

If you are full of honesty and strength of purpose your voice proclaims it.

If you are cold, calm, and firm, and consistent, or fickle, and foolish, and dove pensive, your voice will be equally truth-telling.

You cannot wear a mask without its being known that you are wearing one.

You cannot change your voice from a natural to an unnatural tone without its being known that you are doing so.

### FOOLISH VIRGINS.

A few days since we were dining with a friend who had gathered a bevy of pretty girls around his hospitable board, and during the meal we received a lamentable evidence of the ignorance of our latter day young ladies of the first rudiments of making a man happy. We spoke of cabbage pudding, and heavens! what a flutter. Eight pretty hands clapped at once in holy horror; eight bright eyes turned up their whites in refined disbelief. "Cabbage pudding! who ever heard of such a thing?"

If indeed, so be that this most comfortable way of cooking the vegetable has passed from the memory of housekeepers, let us recommend the trial of our recipe, given merely from recollection: After boiling the cabbage well, place it in a baking pan with layers of crumbled bread; butter, salt and black pepper liberally used; sprinkled gently on top with grated cracker, and bake gently until a crust is formed on top. Take our word for it (and we are no mean judge of the creature comforts) it is good and delicate enough in flavor for the finest lady who ever faints at the smell of turpentine soap.

## Representation.

In the masterly speech made by Senator Buckalew, of this State, says the *Clinton Democrat*, in February last, in the Senate of the United States, in opposition to the then pending joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution, he took occasion to discuss representation. The vice of our present system; in the overwhelming preponderance it gives to the six New England States in the Senate, and the influence of this unnatural strength upon the legislation of the country, was laid bare with trenchant truth.

As a remedy for this evil, Senator Buckalew proposed that States containing less than one million of inhabitants should have one Senator; States containing more than one million and less than three millions, two Senators; and States containing more than three millions, three Senators. Whatever merit there may be in this suggestion it is not likely to be ever acted upon, as the jealousy of the smaller States will forever prevent an acquiescence on their part in any loss of power in that body which, more than any other, represents the equality and sovereignty of all the members of our Confederation. The true balance for Eastern preponderance and antidote for Yankee fanaticism lies in the re-admission to Congress of the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States. We are anxious to see the day when the farmers are made even-handed with the traders and spinners, and when the reins of government again revert to the hands of steady men.

The evils of the "majority rule," adopted in our popular elections, have been long admitted and deplored as the bane of our politics. Says Mr. Buckalew: "The candidate receiving the greatest number of votes in any case is elected; and all votes given to other candidates are dropped or lost. Our Government, therefore, instead of being a Government of the people is, in fact, a Government of but a part of the people; and our fundamental principle, accepted in theory by all, is imperfectly applied."

Again: "That the majority shall govern is not our fundamental principle, but a rule, and is used by us along with other rules, to accomplish our purpose of government by the people. We use the majority rule, the two-thirds rule, and the three-fourths rule, according to circumstances, and upon considerations of convenience and expediency. Unquestionably if but a part of the people are to bear rule and to act their pleasure in affairs of government, it is better that the majority should bear such rule than that the minority should. But why should a part of the people monopolize all power; and is a rule which produces such result wise, salutary and just?"

As one means of giving the minority a more equal representation, he suggested "that in all elections for President of the United States, the second highest in the electoral votes should become President of the Senate, with the power of objecting to bills, liable, however, to have his objections overruled by a two-thirds vote."

But the improvements in our system upon which the Honorable Senator laid greatest stress, and which seems to us to deserve general attention and discussion, was in the manner of selecting our representatives. According to the view of the best authorities on questions of this kind, a system may be elaborated which will secure what is called personal representation—which Mr. Buckalew denominates "the most just, equal, complete and perfect plan of representation ever proposed for a free State." It is nothing more nor less than the representation of the whole people.

To make any change in the manner of electing Congressmen which is likely to disturb the preponderance of the party in power, is more than can be expected. The Republican Party have not the virtue to discuss such a change in their present temper, and while they are urging an amendment to the Constitution in direct violation of the great fundamental principle upon which both taxation and representation in this country are based. But any genuine amendment in our politics must strike the good sense of the people, and with that view we reprint the following article from the *Patriot and Union*, which, though written with a strong Democratic bias, nevertheless conveys a good idea of one plan of representation which approximates to fairness:

### THE EVILS OF THE "REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM" AND A PROPOSED REMEDY.

The Radical press claim an aggregate majority at the late elections in the Northern States of 408,000. Taking this at present for granted, without the official figures from many of the States, what does it prove? There were 127 Radical Congressmen (three of a gain) elected this fall, and 35 Democrats and Conservatives (three of a loss.) This shows that there were 92 Radicals elected upon this aggregate majority of 408,000. Divide this number by the Radical Congressional majority and we find that for every 4,434 of the gross excess the Radicals have a member of Congress.

This is nearly as bad as in Pennsylvania, where, for an excess of 11,382 Radicals, in a poll of over 593,000 votes, the Radicals have twelve Congressmen—or one for every 548 of excess. For the six Democrats and Conservatives who were elected, 291,000 ballots were polled—being 48,000 for each. Taking 291,000 of the Radicals' poll of 302,000 and allowing them six members, with a poll of 48,000 for each, there are left but 11,382 ballots upon which their remaining twelve members (they have 18) were elected—948 for each one!

These facts serve to show how, by a

dominant party may secure overpowering legislative majorities without a corresponding aggregate majority of voters. The large majority of Radicals who will take seats in the Congress of 1867, is cited by Radical journals as proof of the popular endorsement of the Radical Disunion policy, when in reality, this result is almost entirely due to skillful management of districts. Were it not for this the Radicals in the Lower House would not, with 408,000 aggregate majority of votes, be more than fifteen or twenty in majority. Instead of the House standing 127 Radicals to 35 Conservatives, it would be 81 Radicals against 66 Conservatives or thereabouts.

We allude to this subject now for the purpose of suggesting a change in the method of electing members of Congress. We see that by the present method, representatives secure position in many instances through partisan manipulation of election districts by which the popular will is nullified or defeated. When, as in this State, it requires 48,000 Democratic votes to elect a Democratic member of Congress, and only 16,000 Radical votes to elect a Radical member, it becomes manifest that the Representative system is objectionable because it does not allow each party an equal chance. When, for an excess of 11,382 votes one party has twelve members, (one for each 948 votes), representing an aggregate population of only 56,910—estimating five persons to one vote; and when six Conservative members represent an aggregate of 1,455,000 of a population—equal to 2,910,000 for twelve members—the unfairness of the plan now pursued becomes glaringly apparent to the most obtuse mind.

There is another objection to the present district system—or, rather, want of system. It is popularly supposed that the Pennsylvania members of Congress have constituencies with whom they enjoy social and business relations, and with whose interests they are individually conversant or in which they are partakers. The districts are presumed to be compact aggregations of counties, containing the home and comprising the business and social range of the Representatives. It is also believed that there is a geographical and productive assimilation; a community of interests, and natural or artificial means of intercourse between the several counties so united. Such, however, is not the case. Schuylkill and Lebanon (forming the 10th district) merely touch two of their sharp points and stretch away—one to the North; the other to the South. Luzerne and Susquehanna (12th) do the same thing—stretching from the Northern border to the middle of the State. Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Montour and Columbia (13th) look like an attenuated hour-glass. Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Jefferson, Clearfield and Cameron (19th) describe a sort of dilapidated wren from the northwest corner of the State to nearly the centre. And so on of the rest of the districts. They take the form of hour-glasses, belts, zig-zags and every other shape except compact masses. Besides this, they are intersected by unbridged streams; mountain ranges cut them in twain, and other circumstances conspire to separate counties in the same district as though some were in Maine and others in Texas. The member is known to his "constituents" only through the accident of his nomination and election. As a general thing he knows nothing of the people of the distant counties of his district and they know nothing of him. When he talks about watching the interest of his constituents, he speaks only in a figurative sense, or from hearsay. These facts make it apparent that constituencies are a myth. The fact, also, that no Federal legislation takes a county or district form in Congress makes it manifest that our Congressmen represent the State at large, if at all, and that each is presumed to be a guardian over the rights of all the people of his State, in an undivided sense. Then why have districts? That is what we want to get at.

Pennsylvania is entitled to twenty-four Representatives in Congress. Suppose that instead of casting the counties into twenty-four districts and electing one in each, the full delegation be elected by the State at large, in this wise: Each political party shall select or nominate twenty-four candidates (or a less number)—each set to be voted for as one ticket. After the election let the votes be aggregated and divided by twenty-four to get the average number entitled to a Representative. Suppose the average be 24,000; then divide each party's poll by that number and award to it as many members as 24,000 is contained in its total poll of votes. Say the Radical party should poll 312,000 votes; award to it thirteen members. Say the Democratic party should poll 268,000 votes; award to it eleven members. Then every man in the State would be represented—and represented, too, by a Congressman whose views would correspond with his own. Each party would thus have representation according to its numbers, and there would be no gerrymandering of districts. Each party could arrange for itself the manner in which its proportion of members should be selected from its nominees, whether by lot among the twenty-four, after the election, or during the election by instructing its voters to designate on their ballots their first choice, second, third, &c.

In case of a third or fourth party polling sufficient number of votes to amount to the general average for one member of Congress under this plan it would secure a representative. No man who believes that minorities have rights will gainsay the justice of such award.

## Afraid of the Itch.

Peter Whetstone, of Arkansas, was once traveling on horseback through the interior of the State, and called one evening at a little log house where entertainment and post office were kept. Two strangers were there, and the mail rider rode up about dark.

Supper being over, the mail carrier and the three gentlemen were invited into a small room furnished with a good fire and two beds, which were to accommodate the four persons for the night.

The mail carrier was a little, shabby, dirty-looking wretch, with whom none of the gentlemen wished to sleep. Pete Whetstone eyed him closely as he asked:

"Where do you sleep to-night, my lad?"

"I'll sleep with you, I reckon or with one of them fellers, I don't care which," lisped the youth.

The two gentlemen took the hint and occupied one of the beds together, leaving the other bed and the confab to be enjoyed by Pete and the mail boy. Pete and the boy commenced hauling off their duds, and Pete getting into bed first and wishing to get rid of sleeping with the boy, remarked with great emphasis:

"My friend, I'll tell you beforehand, I've got the itch, and you had better not sleep with me, for the disease is awful catching."

The boy who was getting into bed too, drawled out very coolly:

"Wal, I reckon that don't make a bit of difference—I've had it nearly seven years," and into bed he pitched, with Pete, who pitched out in a great hurry as if he had waked up a hornet's nest.

The gentlemen roared, and the boy, who had got peaceable possession of the bed drawled out—

"Why, you muth be a thet of darned fools, man and dad's got the itch a heap worse than I is, and they thiept in that bed last night."

The two strangers were now in a worse predicament than Pete had been and bounded from their nest, shook themselves, and ordered their horses, and although it was nearly ten o'clock, they all three rode several miles to the next town before they slept, leaving the imperturbable mail carrier to the bliss of scratching and sleeping alone.

## Raymond.

It is well known to the country that Mr. Raymond, Member of Congress from New York, drew the address of the August National Union Convention, at Philadelphia.

It is marked for its ability and conservative tone, and takes issue with the Radicals. Since then he has apostatized, and like the swine, has returned to his wallow. At the Radical Congressional caucus held in Washington, he was found on hand, and like a whipped spaniel asked Stevens & Co., to receive him back. The following proceedings took place on the subject:

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, said he noticed as present the gentleman who had drawn up the address of the Philadelphia Convention and asked if he was a member of the Union party, and had any right there.

The Chairman, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, replied amid much laughter,

"While the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return."

Mr. Raymond, on being asked whether he did not participate in the Philadelphia Convention, replied that he had, but not in any spirit of hostility to the Union party.

That he entered that Convention to strengthen that party, thinking it should be more conservative than it was, but when he found the convention likely to lead to the defeat of the Union party, he abandoned it, and had ever since done his utmost to maintain and support the Union party. He also said that he approved of the measures reported here this evening.

There was much opposition to his remaining in the caucus, but after further explanation he was allowed to do as he pleased by a vote of 36 against 25.

The following paragraph from his Philadelphia address which was read twice amid great applause, will show how far he has fallen:

"And the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of a heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become the guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of the republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submissiveness, the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them."

These "humiliations" meant the Constitutional Amendment, negro suffrage, &c.

Hope—Never quit your hopes. Hope is often better than enjoyment.